system may continue. Where a land is registered in the name of several persons notice to one may be treated as equivalent to notice to all, if it is considered that the issue of individual notices and processes will cause unnecessary delay in the proceedings for the recovery of arrears.

(*d*) On the score that there will be an increase to joint khate, the transfer of patta from a joint khatedar to another is not allowed. When the joint khatedar is willing to transfer his patta to the name of another there is no such increase as is now stated. It is therefore requested that such transfers may be allowed.

It is also prayed that when a father dies his son's name may be brought under joint khate.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT NO. 127.

Receipts for payment of land revenue.

(*a*) Messrs. Subramanya Bhatta, Halagar Subbraya, Koppa Taluk, and B. Kesavaiya, Chikmagalur Taluk.

(*b*) Messrs. Srinivasa Dikshit, Shikarpur Taluk, and Shama Udupa, Nagar Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) It has been ordered that no village servant should receive payments for kandayam without entering the amount in the receipt patta. There are numerous cases in which the khate stands in one person's name but the land is enjoyed by two or more different persons. In such cases, as the patta will remain with only one man, the khatedar, the other *anubhavadars* cannot obtain receipts on the patta for payments made by them. To avoid this inconvenience, receipt books in a prescribed form with counterfoils may be issued to village servants for giving receipts to persons making payments.

(*b*) These may be caused to be prepared in duplicate, one copy being given to the person paying the revenue and the counter-foil presented along with the khirdi to the taluk cutcherry every month for inspection. The receipt pattas now in vogue are inconvenient as the village officials do not make the necessary entries therein as soon as the kandayam is paid and take their own time to return them to the parties. When the pattas are returned, they are sometimes misdelivered and sometimes incorrect entries are made in the pattas by the village officials. These difficulties can be easily avoided, if receipt books with counter-foils are brought into force, as suggested above.

Previous to the introduction of the receipt patta forms now in use, each ryot used to be given a printed book in which the entries for payment of revenue for a number of years could be entered. The present form cannot contain entries relating to payments of more than two or three years and does not therefore serve the purpose of a long-standing record, and the ryot is obliged to purchase forms repeatedly. It will be convenient therefore if the

receipt patta is printed in the form of a book of 30 pages, handy in size, and distributed to the ryots on payment of its price at the time of the Huzur Jamabandi, and the Jamabandi Officer may warn the patels and shanbhogs of the consequences of their failure to make correct entries therein. The ryots may also be warned to preserve the books carefully.

(c) Messrs. Naraharaiya and Chenlingappa, Nelamangala Taluk.

(*c*) The khate though existing in one man's name, there often happen to be several shareholders in the land enjoying their shares and paying revenues of the same separately and obtaining receipts. This was the practice hitherto. It was afterwards ordered that the receipt should not be given on ordinary paper and that khirdi extracts should invariably be given to all persons who pay money on account of revenue. This being found troublesome and the original system of granting ordinary receipts put a stop to, a circular order is now issued that receipts should be given in patta only and not otherwise. This has caused much inconvenience to collection work and great trouble to people. Without receipts money cannot be paid. It is not possible for all shareholders that pay money to wait upon the pattadar for the patta and get the money receipted therein. It is also not possible to get the pattadar to grant receipts to shareholders and then collect money. Owing to these difficulties much inconvenience is caused to the collection of Government money and to the ryot to protect his interest in the land, thus causing extra trouble to Government on the one hand and loss to the ryot on the other. Besides there is another trouble. The amount collected is not brought to account and remitted to the treasury regularly. Therefore the receipt book system may be ordered to be adopted. The receipt book should contain triplicate forms for each receipt, one to be given to the party that pays money, one to be sent to the treasury along with remittance and the third to be retained for reference with the village officials.

Reply of Government.—What is essential is that the amount should be entered in the accounts and also in the patta. The khirdi is a regular account of daily transactions and every payment as soon as it is made is entered in it. If separate receipts are ordered to be given, then there is no guarantee that every payment will be entered simultaneously in the khirdi and also in the patta. The khirdi has a heading to show the name of the person paying the kandayam, and the patta has also been amended by the addition of a new column to enter the name of the payer. As voucher extracts from the khirdi have been directed to be given, if applied for, in Government Order No. R. 7076-86—L. R. 597-05-5, dated 10th March 1909, and the

shanbhogs have been supplied with sufficient numbers for the purpose, no separate receipts are necessary.

NOTE.—Printed copies of the order of the 10th March 1909 translated into Kannada were distributed among the members for their information.

SUBJECT No. 128.

Introduction of "Record of Rights" into the Mysore State.

Mr. Lingappa, Harihar Sub-Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Prays that a "Record of Rights" as maintained in every village of the Bombay Presidency, may also be introduced into the Mysore State to facilitate the investigation of land disputes. In the Bombay Presidency, all transactions affecting the ownership of lands are being regularly entered by the village accountants in this register and checked by the inspecting officers, necessary particulars being furnished by the Sub-Registrars.

Reply of Government.—Undesirable. In the Bombay Presidency a high authority has declared this register, as maintained at present, as 'a statistical incubus of no value.' In the Madras Presidency, it has been decided not to adopt any such system, as it would tend merely to give undue publicity to the indebtedness of the ryots without serving any useful purpose.

SUBJECT No. 129.

Introduction of the Postal Revenue Money Order system into the State.

Mr. H. Gundappa, Kunigal Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Postal Revenue Money Order system in vogue in the Madras Presidency may be introduced into the State.

Reply of Government.—The system is still tentative in the Madras Presidency. The matter is under correspondence and has been referred to the Director-General of Post Offices.

SUBJECT No. 130.

Barabaluti Registers.

Mr. Chiksubba Rao, Hunsur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Barabaluti registers maintained in Taluk offices were prepared so far back as 1864 and are very old. They relate to hereditary posts and are very frequently required for reference. They may therefore be ordered to be printed in bound books. The Amildars may be directed to examine any alterations in them made during the year at the time of "Dittam Jamabandi" and fresh editions may be issued every ten years. This will greatly lessen disputes regarding the '*Huk*' to village offices.

Reply of Government.—Orders have been issued in Government Order No. 2003-12—L. R. 212-08-4, dated 29th September 1910, directing the register to be printed as modified to suit present conditions.

SUBJECT No. 131.

Transfers of ownership of houses and building sites.

Mr. Srinivasa Dikshit, Shikarpur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The *khaneshumari* account does not show correctly the names of the actual owners of houses and vacant building sites. When transfers of these properties occur, they may be caused to be posted